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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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SOURCE Periodicals as indicated.

RADIO TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING NET AND RADIO INDUSTRY

Tehnika, No 1/2, 1950
Preradjivacka Industrija, No 1, 1950

Preradjivacka Industrija, No 1, 1950

The Yugoslav Five-Year Plan calls for a network of radio broadcasting stations with a total power of 850 kilowatts. The power of radio broadcasting stations will be 32 times as great by the end of 1951 as it was in 1939. To date, the plan has been realized as follows: in 1939, Yugoslav radio broadcasting stations had a total power of 26.7 kilowatts; 1946, 48 kilowatts; 1947; 97.3 kilowatts; 1948, 167.1 kilowatts; and 1949, 452 kilowatts.

Yugoslav radio stations were on the air for a total of 19,925 hours 22 minutes in 1945, 31,029 hours 16 minutes in 1946, 40,829 hours 19 minutes in 1947, 41,862 hours 19 minutes in 1948, and 45,961 hours 42 minutes in 1949.

Radio Belgrade, the largest broadcasting station in Yugoslavia, was built in 1949. It has a power of 150 kilowatts and is a medium-band station. It was assembled exclusively by Yugoslav technicians, even without some of the most essential sketches and designs, and without some critically necessary parts which the USSR failed to deliver. Radio Belgrade II and Radio Titograd, both 20-kilowatt and medium-band stations, were built at the beginning of 1949. Radio Zagreb, with a power of 135 kilowatts, was also put into operation in 1949.

Yugoslavia had one radio receiver per 107 inhabitants in 1939, and one per 53.4 inhabitants at the end of 1949. The Five-Year Plan calls for an annual production of 150,000 radio receivers by the end of 1951. The number of radio receivers in Yugoslavia will be increased to 570,000 by the end of 1951, or 3½ times as many as in 1939. The increase in the number of receivers since 1946 is as follows (1946=100): 1947, 143.3; 1948, 163.8; 1949, 198.

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If all parts are imported for the 150,000 radio receivers planned, about 10,000 tons or 1,000 carloads of copper will be needed. After Yugoslavia has mastered their production, only 2,000 tons or 200 carloads of copper will be needed.

A factory for the production of electronic tubes is already under construction, but only some preparatory work has been done. The main and most difficult part of the work remains to be done.

Yugoslavia has no experienced technical radio personnel. The practical knowledge of the first generation of young engineers graduating from higher technical schools is limited. To date, only a few electrical technicians, mostly amateurs, have practiced radio technology.

The first middle technical schools for radio technicians were established 3 years ago. A total of 280 students were enrolled this year at the schools in Belgrade and Zagreb. An evening school of radio technology was also established at Belgrade. Similar technical institutes for workers will be established this year in Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, and Skoplje. The course lasts 3 years. A special industrial school geared to the needs of the radio industry was opened in Nis; another one will be opened in Belgrade this fall. These will give courses in tool making, designing, glass blowing, etc.

PROJECTED RADIO AND X-RAY EQUIPMENT FACTORY

Duga, No 254, 1950

Construction of a factory for the production of radio and X-ray equipment was started at the beginning of this year at Nis in Yugoslavia. The tool-shop section began operations on 29 November 1949, and the first five sections of the main building will be completed by 1 January 1951. The main building is a large shop 180 meters long and 130 meters wide. The factory for the production of radio and X-ray equipment will be installed in this building.

This is the first enterprise of its kind in Yugoslavia. Active work is being done in training specialists in radio and X-ray techniques, engineers, technicians, and skilled and semiskilled workers. Full use is being made of raw materials plentiful in Yugoslavia, such as molybdenum.

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